- Two specialists *viz.* Anaesthetist and Public Health Programme Manager are to be provided on contractual basis in addition to available specialists *viz.* Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Paediatrics. The support manpower includes a Public Health Nurse and Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wife (ANMs) in addition to the existing staff.
- Physical infrastructure is to be remodelled or rearranged to make the best possible use for optimal utilization.
- Drug list for CHCs has been updated alongwith support for strengthening services like laboratory, blood storage etc.
- Capacity building is to be ensured at all levels by periodic training of all cadres.
- It is mandatory for every CHC to have Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS)/ Hospital Management Committee with representation from Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) to ensure better management of the Community Health Centres and accountability.
- Every CHC shall have the Charter of Patients' Rights displayed prominently at the entrance.
- A grievance mechanism under the overall supervision of RKSs is a part of IPHS.
- Every CHC shall have the Standard Operating Procedures and Standard Treatment Protocols for common ailments and National Health Programmes.
- Social audit by involvement of the community through RKSs/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) is recommended.
- External monitoring through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and internal monitoring at appropriate intervals is advocated.

Mangrove forests

349. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of mangrove forests in the country in acres, State-wise;

(b) the details of mangrove forests and their locations specifically in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether Government extends protection to mangrove forests; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Forest Survey of India carries out mangrove cover assessment as part of forest cover assessment once every two years by interpretation of satellite imagery. The results are published in 'State of Forest Report' According to the State of Forest Report of 2003, the total area of the Indian mangroves is about 4,461 km^2 or 11,02,357.71 acres. The State-wise break-up of mangroves areas is as follows:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area under Mangrove Cover (in km^2)	Area under Mangrove Cover (in acres)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	329	81,299.19
2.	Goa	10	2,471.10
3.	Gujarat	960	2,37,225.60
4.	Karnataka	3	741.33
5.	Kerala	8	1,987.88
6.	Maharashtra	116	28,664.76
7.	Orissa	207	51,151.77
8.	Tamil Nadu	35	8,648.85
9.	West Bengal	2,120	5,23,873.81
10.	Andaman and Nicobar	671	1,65,810.81
11.	Daman and Diu	1	247.11
12.	Pondicherry	1	247.11
	TOTAL:	4,461	11,02,357.71

(b) The details of Mangrove cover in Andhra Pradesh as per State of Forest, 2003 is as follows:

Sl. No.	District	Area under Mangrove Cover (km^2)	(acres)
1.	East Godavari	188	46,456.68
2.	Guntur	47	11,614.17
3.	Krishna	93	22,981.23
4.	Prakasham	1	247.11
	TOTAL:	329	81,299.19

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The mangroves are protected through a range of regulatory measures like Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991; Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies under the ELA Notification, 1994 for specialized industries, and monitoring of compliance of conditions imposed while according Environmental Clearance by Regional Offices of the Ministry and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs); and enforcement of emission and effluent standards by industries and other entities by the SPCBs. Mangroves located within the notified forest areas are also covered by the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Deficient forest cover in Punjab, Haryana, U.P., etc.

351. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab, Haryana, UP and other parts of Northern India, being mainly agricultural areas, are markedly deficient in Forest-Tree-Cover (FTC);

(b) whether declining prices of wood in the context of free import of wood under OGL presents added disincentive to farm-forestry;

(c) if so, whether with the twin objectives of increasing Forest-Tree-Cover (FTC) and generating viable employment opportunities, the